



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Proclamation.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring Gen. Hunter's proclamation of freedom unauthorized and void. Some may question this opinion of the President, inasmuch as every general has the same military power in his department that the President has over the whole country; and if he is not forbidden by the President to use any military authority he may have, he may do any thing that the President might do in that capacity. The President may abdicate the authority of Gen. Hunter for the future, but can he touch what is past? The President does not, what ought to have been done before; he clearly announces to his generals that he reserves the decision of the question of emancipation to himself. As he did not do this, it may be inferred that commanding generals would sometimes feel it their imperative duty to act as the necessities of the case seemed to require.

The allusion of the President to his emancipation resolution, and his appeal to the slave states to embrace the present opportunity to free themselves from slavery, and his significant warning to them to heed the "signs of the times" renews a hope that we had that the executive will, one of these days "take the responsibility" of using the great power which he says he reserves to himself. Let us wait, then, with what patience we can for the President to say to the bondmen, "henceforth you are forever free."

The Mountain Department.

Military matters in Gen. Fremont's department are growing in interest. Gen. Banks' army having been withdrawn from the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Jackson has thrown his rebel forces, some 14,000 strong, against Milroy and Schenck at Monterey. Their number being much less than the enemy Gen. Fremont ordered them to retire to Franklin, which was within supporting distance from his own army. Afterwards, Gen. Blenker's division having joined Fremont, the whole column moved forward and joined the forces under Schenck and Milroy. It is probable that as the rebels are defeated between Yorktown and Richmond, they will make a raid upon Western Virginia to cause a diversion in favor of their retreating columns.

McClellan's Advance.

The following extract of a letter from the army, dated the 14th, explains perhaps, why no advance of Gen. McClellan's army has lately been reported:

It is altogether probable that no very exciting news will be received from McClellan for several days. Our army is now in front of a long range of dense woods and swamp, extending for miles on either flank. The only practicable road through this jungle is a sort of corduroy way, called Bottom's bridge, which is temporary in its nature and easily destroyed. To reach Richmond by this route will require a march of not over 18 miles, while to turn in either direction, will involve a journey of 60 or 70. Our generals will undoubtedly endeavor to take a short cut, and the policy of the rebels will be to hold them in check here as long as possible.

As might have been expected, the President feels himself constrained to modify the absurd proclamation of Gen. Hunter—absurd, because unauthorized and impossible to enforce—freeing the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—and it is even stated that its author will be at once recalled.—Chicago Journal.

If it is impossible to enforce Gen. Hunter's proclamation of freedom in his department, then there is little use in attempting to compel the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to submit to the laws of the Union; for the first is an easier job than the last, without the emancipation of their slaves.

The southern traitors are worse than murderers. They kill, and then wreak their spiteful vengeance upon our dead soldiers. Nothing in the history of human depravity exceeds the fiendishness displayed by the rebels during this war. Those who mercilessly use the sword should perish by the sword, without pity.

General Hunt has ordered the Kansas 6th to go with the expedition to the Indian territory. Their place at Fort Scott will be supplied by the Wisconsin 3d cavalry, Col. Barstow.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, describing the Williamsburg battle, states that Major Ryerson of a New Jersey regiment, lunged to the ground by a wound, fell into their hands in the ebullition of the fight. When his body was recovered, on Tuesday, it was to be recognized, and the savages had cut the gentleman's ears off close to his head.

Restoration of the Arlington Estate.—There are now a hundred or two of contrabands at work upon the Arlington estate. If all the region about here is to be restored to the condition that existed before the war, thousands of such laborers will be needed for a long period.—Washington Telegram, 17th.

In General Lee, commander-in-chief of the rebel army, coming back here to live?

Battle Field Williamsburg, May 8, 1862.
DEAR MOTHER—I have not really time to write just now, for I must go out in a few minutes and pick up a few more dead men, but I will scribble off a few lines to let you know I am all right after the fight. I was all through the battle of Williamsburg on the 5th, and am yet picking up dead and wounded rebels. We fell in possession of the battle ground after the battle was over; hence it devolved upon us to pick up all dead and wounded, and our whole division have been busy at it ever since the night of the 5th.

We opened the ball early in the morning and it lasted until sunset. Our brigade occupied the enemy's right and Hooker's division the left flank. During the day we occupied three of the enemy's forts, and towards night we charged upon us and drove us back half a mile; then we made a stand, rallied, and charged on the rebels, and drove them clear back beyond where they were at first, and clear out of sight and hearing. During this was the sharpest fighting and greatest slaughter. Our regiment lost in killed and wounded, fifty; our company eight—three killed and five wounded. I want to pretend yet to make any estimate of the Union or confederate loss, for you will get it by telegraph long before you do this; but I will say this much, that there were ten times as many dead and wounded rebels on the field as Union men, for I was all over the battle field after the fight, and had as good a chance to estimate the numbers as any of them, or even the reporters, of which there were a number.

Our officers all acted gallantly, and there was a singular circumstance connected with the fight which never happened before, nor never will again. The battle was fought on the 5th, the opposing parties were the 5th Wisconsin and five rebel regiments, viz: 5th North Carolina, 5th South Carolina, 5th Georgia, 5th Mississippi, and the Louisiana Tigers; also the 5th month of the year, and within five miles of the James river. We are now on the York river.

Our regiment was in advance of the rest of our brigade, and done most of the fighting. We completely annihilated the 5th North Carolina, killed, wounded or took prisoners the whole regiment, officers and all, including the capture of two nice large rebel flags.

Last night Gen. McClellan came here and made a speech to our regiment, acknowledging and thanking us for our bravery and gallant conduct during the battle, and said we had turned the tide of the battle, and gained the name of Williamsburg on our banner, and should have it, and that we were an honor to the army and the pride of our state. A rebel colonel, as he was dying of his wounds, said to us that we had whipped five of the best regiments in the confederacy, and if he could know the name of the commander of this regiment, he could die in peace. We told him it was Col. Cobb.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Wade's bill donating thirty thousand acres of public lands to each senator and representative for every state for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges has been reported by the senate committee on territories without amendment.

Gov. Letcher says it is his deliberate opinion that the act of the rebel congress declaring conscription, is unconstitutional, but in view of the exigencies of the occasion, he refuses to debate the subject for the present.

A gentleman informs the Washington Republican that Kentucky desires conscription, and that Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe and their associates wholly misrepresent Kentucky on that question.

Col. D. E. Wood, of the 14th regiment, has returned to his home, in Pond du Lac. He was compelled to leave Pittsburgh on account of ill health. He hopes soon to recover so as to return to his regiment.

Gen. Barnard's Opinion.—Gen. Barnard, McClellan's chief engineer, writes to Washington that he believes the rebels are concentrating all their forces with the design of fighting a great battle before Richmond.

A German paper named the Monitor, has started in New York as the organ of a new party of German American citizens, who believe that slavery must either be crushed, or it will crush their liberty.

Capt. Emory, Co. B, of the 25th Mass. regiment, was recently married at Newberne, N. C., to Miss Helen M. Wheeler, of Worcester, Mass., who had been adopted as the "child of the regiment," and had been with it from the beginning. Generals Burnside, Foster and Reno, attended the wedding, and it created quite an excitement among the military at that place.

Monsieur Dupanloup, Catholic Bishop of Orleans, France, has recently addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he takes a decided position against slavery, and speaks warmly of the movements in the north that are calculated to do away with it either partially or altogether.

Col. Ellsworth's Father.—The father of Col. Ellsworth has been appointed to take charge of the Arsenal at Vergennes, Vt., and will shortly move to that place.

In Upper Egypt, Illinois, they have some of the hardest shell preachers. A friend writes that he dropped in the other day to hear one of them preach. After announcing his text, the preacher began: "My dear brethren and sisters, I solicit your prayer and undivided attention while I cite your minds to the passage of Scripture I have just read. In which the upright in heart, provided my text don't throw me."

REBEL LYING.—Brownlow's son even, and that in Eastern Tennessee, was made to believe that Lincoln was a drunkard, that his cabinet were at loggerheads, and that soldiers could only be raised in New England and New York by conscription. A lady who arrived here from Charleston the other day was utterly astonished to find the least sign of commercial activity in the metropolis, where she supposed the grass was growing in the streets, and the poor were fed by public charity.—N. Y. Post.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.
St. Louis, May 19.

The following is by telegraph to headquarters:
Col. Daniels attacked the rebels under Col. Jeffries, forty miles from Bloomfield, and reports from Clark Bluff that he seized a ferry boat and crossed under the enemy's fire, routed and pursued them six miles into Arkansas, they fleeing into the swamps.

We had two lieutenants wounded, one mortally, one private killed and six wounded. The enemy lost eleven killed and seventeen wounded, who were captured—also, provisions, horses and arms.

Lieut. Bacon Montgomery has killed the rebel Col. Schunabe.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 19.
The gunboat fight with Fort Darling lasted four hours. The fort is situated on a bluff at a sudden turn in the river, so that our boats came upon it suddenly, and the Monitor went within four hundred yards but she could not elevate her guns sufficiently for effect. The principal fire was directed at the Galena. The Monitor was hit three times, but unharmed. Sharpshooters manned the rifle pits, which, like the fort, commanded the river, which at that point is very narrow. Two batteries across this river were found of sunken vessels, among them the Jamestown and Yorktown, and piles fastened with chains. The river is, however, open to within eight miles of Richmond.

Secretaries Seward and Welles, Attorney General Bates, and party, returned from Fortress Monroe, arriving at nine o'clock this morning. The lake and river defense committee returned last evening.

No official copy of Hunter's order has yet been received by the secretary of war or the president; but a manuscript copy, accompanied by a letter from a member of his staff, received by Senator Wade, renders the authenticity certain. The President positively said, last night, that he would not recall Hunter or necessitate his resignation. There is little doubt, however, that he will modify or abrogate the proclamation, and it is believed that he will at the same time lay down general rules preventing our generals from issuing such proclamations in the future. Several members of the cabinet express the opinion that the President should not assume such an important policy. Chase is strenuous for modifying the proclamation.

Visitors to Norfolk represent the city as a cemetery; grass growing in the streets, stores closed. No sign of Unionism among the whites. Mr. Million, hitherto spoken of as an outspoken Unionist, refused to talk on politics with members of congress. Old friends who called on him cloak his real sentiments.

The fugitive slave law is to be tested by habeas corpus, in the case of one of Lamont's slaves, to be brought before Justice Wayne.

Gov. Stanley of North Carolina was on the floor of the house to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States: Whereas, There appears in the public press what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, and whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and further, that neither Gen. Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States, to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any state free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to declare the slaves of any state free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall have become a necessity, indispensable to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions and camps. On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such states a consideration to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of congress, and now stands, an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the states and people most interested in the subject matter. To the people of those states, now, I earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you. You make the arguments for yourself. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if I may be far above personal and party politics. It is a common object, casting no reproaches for a common object; casting no reproaches upon any act not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dawning of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything; will you not embrace it? As much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be annexed, done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[Signed.] By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.
The Bulletin contains the following additional from Fort Monroe: The repulse of the gunboats is generally regarded as a very serious affair. On the Naguakuck 17 are reported killed by the explosion of the gun. The boat made a desperate fight and was withdrawn. The Galena was riddled with shots, and the loss is supposed to be heavy. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but it said to be unharmed.

Affairs are quiet at Norfolk. There has been several attempts, lately, to assassinate Union soldiers. Yesterday an affair occurred causing some uneasiness. Col. Brown of the 20th Indiana, stationed at Portsmouth, went out of town in the forenoon, to take a ride. Soon afterwards his horse came into town wounded without his rider. It is feared the colonel is killed or captured.

Gen. Totten, chief of engineers, has made his report in answer to inquiries on the subject of changes necessary in fortifications. He says all the changes in order and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries against vessels in any combat between them. He favors existing fortifications, and says iron has been used to strengthen them for years past, and that its further use is a question of economy.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

PANAMA, May 19.
Another lieutenant came in from the southern army on Saturday, took the oath, gave a bond and went home to attend to his business. He left Corinth on the 4th inst. This makes four rebel lieutenants that have come to this post within the past three weeks. Privates still continue to arrive daily.

The Memphis papers made a slight mistake when they reported the woods full of deserters from Gen. Halleck's army. They are from the rebel camp.

Three fugitives (Union men) from Memphis arrived here yesterday. They left from fear of the conscription law. They report that 300 Union men have left within the last ten days. The provost marshal recently burned seventeen hundred barrels of cotton, and emptied large quantities of molasses and sugar into the river. Our gunboats are expected hourly. All the companies with the exception of three companies of home guards (Union men) have left for Corinth. Two-thirds of the men left at Memphis are also Union.

At Fort Pillow there are two regiments of infantry and several artillery batteries.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

SENATE.—The bill for the relief of the negroes who surrendered the rebel flag Planter to the blockading squadron was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson's resolution for the presentation of medals of honor to the soldiers who distinguished themselves was passed.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
In the gunboat fight near Richmond, the Galena anchored half a mile off the battery; anchored and swung broadside to them. They opened fire, the first shot striking our port bow, and going through the armor. About five minutes after, we got another shot, very near where the first one struck as it came through it, and killed one man instantly, and wounded four more. We fought them four hours until we got out of ammunition, when we had to retire. We got 28 shots on our side, and 17 on deck. We had 22 men killed, and 15 slightly wounded. We made a gallant fight but had we taken the battery could not have held it, and the obstruction in the river prevented our going up as higher. One thing we stand bound to say—the Galena did 230 rounds, almost short range. If we had had plenty of shells we could have silenced the rebels in two hours.

BALTIMORE, May 19.
The steamer Vanderbilt reached here this forenoon, with about 500 sick soldiers, from Yorktown. They are mostly typhoid and bilious fever, with but few wounded. All were distributed among the various hospitals here.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
The circuit court, to-day, appointed re-commissioners for the adjudication of slaves arising under the fugitive slave law. There seems to be concurrent testimony by military authorities, regarding the slaves under their protection. There it, cannot be said the law has been cited. This afternoon, about 50 citizens of the adjoining counties in Maryland, proceeded to the White House, accompanied by Messrs. Crittenden, Calvert, Westcott, Leary, representatives in congress from that state, who had a conversation with the President regarding the interests of the adjoining counties in Maryland, and the law. They say the President promised a response on some other occasion.

The United States military telegraph has an office open and working in a mill at the 14th mile post from Richmond. The line to the various camps and stations between headquarters and Fortress Monroe are in good condition, and working admirably, under the personal superintendence of Mr. T. T. Eckert.

SURFOLK, May 19.
A flag of truce was sent out yesterday, in the direction of Suffolk, to return the prisoners of state released from Fort Warren. The Seaboard and Roanoke railroad has been found in good condition to Suffolk, only a single bridge having been destroyed. The road will be repaired immediately, and rolling stock put in condition as soon as possible. A large quantity of copied holding was found stored in a railroad storehouse yesterday, of which possession was taken.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, May 20.
The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news. It was reported that the Naugatuck was taking on a new gun yesterday.

WARRICK, Va., May 19.
The army commenced moving at an early hour, this morning, in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, yesterday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans only of which are burnt. It can be rebuilt in a very short time. The pickets of the enemy are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any reliable information from that city.

Gen. McClellan went on a reconnaissance to-day, to the Chickahominy. The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

WASHINGTON, May 20.
Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He, to-day, received his commission as military governor of that state. He is invested with the power, duties and functions of that station, including power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a state government in accordance with the constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those which Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, is invested.

An army officer just arrived here from Fort Mifflin, denies the published statement that at the last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, May 20.
A private letter from an officer of one of the flotilla, speaking of the engagement, says: "The Galena, on Monday, was admirably maneuvered, so beautifully and sanely, that she passed five or six times as close as she could get and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and repassed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition for which we expect to have better use further up, Com. Rogers ordered the wooden vessel to run up, whilst he in the Galena lay abreast of the battery and disconnected the rebel gunners. The Galena then followed, but the boys had been displaced and displayed so that the pilots at last even

ran the Galena ashore, and she is still aground. None of our vessels are seriously injured.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

SENATE.—Messrs. Harris and King presented petitions from merchants of New York for a general bankruptcy act.

Mr. Wade presented petitions for an efficient confiscation act.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the resolution for the expulsion of the senator from Oregon, Slick.

Mr. McDougal moved to take up the Pacific railroad bill.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19.
Receipts of flour 20,872 barrels, market heavy, 5c lower. Sales 10,000 barrels, 4,50 to 4,40 super western; 4,55 to 4,75 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 467,219 bushels, market fully 2c lower with active business doing; sales 100,000 bushels 99 to 1,00 Chicago spring, 1,00 to 1,01 Milwaukee club.

WORTH TELLING AND WORTH IMITATING.—As a number of our sick and wounded soldiers were returning to their homes from this city via the New York and Haven Railroad, the cars stopped for a few minutes at Stamford, where a lady belonging to that town (name unknown), accompanied by a servant girl and a young man, all laden with refreshments, entered the train, and began the work of distribution, giving to each man a bottle of port wine in addition to other delicacies. To this welcome gift the anglic lady added a hearty "God bless you," and an assurance that each one of them had doubly earned all the kindness that could be heaped upon them. Some of the poor fellows burst into tears and spoke the praises of their benefactor, as sick and wounded soldiers only can.—Some of them observed that there was a decided difference between the ladies near Yorktown and the good lady of Stamford, Connecticut.

WHAT AILED THE MERRIMACK.—It has been ascertained that the Merrimack was not penetrated by a single shot from the Monitor. The only shot that injured her mortally was from the Cumberland, which, entering a port hole, disabled one of her guns and killed and wounded a number of men. But the immense weight of the balls thrown by the Monitor, striking with the momentum of a few yards' range, shattered her frame work and shook her apart so much that it required the use of the pumps all the time to keep her afloat. She was rendered so frail that her officers disobeyed orders to take her over to York river, and voted down, two to one, a proposition to go out and fight the Monitor. The Monitor would have gone up to attack her, but the channel to Norfolk is very narrow, and there was no chance to maneuver in those waters without danger of running aground. As it is, the Monitor, with her glorious flag at the breeze, is now mistress of the sea, and the floating pieces of her antagonist are all that remain to suggest the final catastrophe that awaits the muley ensign in which she fought.—Washington Correspondence of Ohio State Journal.

FROM NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.—Since the meeting of the Union convention in this city, Union confidence has increased rapidly, and the rebel drill sergeants and grapevine men are becoming more depressed. A desperate effort was made to cheer up the faithful on Tuesday evening by circulating a report that Morgan had recaptured all his men on the Louisville train, but, alas! it turned out that the prisoners had been shipped off by steamboat.—

And he votes in their drowning cars melted away!

The landing is covered with army wagons, army stores, and a large quantity of cotton. The river is falling rapidly.

Our markets are supplied with bushels of large and delicious strawberries, fifteen and twenty cents a quart.—Nashville Union.

INDIAN VOYAGERS.—A delegation consisting of to boat loads of Chippewa and Ojibwa Indians arrived in this city, Thursday last, from Mackinac, en route for Iowa. Among them were several chiefs, whose names were Joseph Augustus N. Neogin, Joseph Kinnitichikan, Joseph Neogin, and Nehel Wabickick.

These Indians were in sight of the schooner Pinarua a week ago last Sunday, when s was captured in the squall, and to their pris is due the rescue of Mrs. Andrews and crew of the ill fated vessel.—Green Bay Advocate.

FROM GEN. ARMY IN SOUTH-WEST VIRGINIA letter from a soldier in Gen. Cox's army gives an account of the recent march of Raleigh to Princeton, where the army's encampment at last occurred. It was a laborious march. The country was foul, the soil of hushwheat, particularly in Spring, jumping branch, and Great Mountain, which died at the apex of the army. The bridge at Blue Spruce was destroyed, and the soldiers stripped and waded through the waterway at Princeton, that village was to have been deserted. The village pile of smouldering ruins. The rebels following it when they evacuated.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

ROSCHEANS GO TO CORINTH.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived in city on Saturday, from Western Va. and left in the evening, on the ste Emma, for Pittsburg Landing, accompanied by his staff. We understand that, Rosecrans has been appointed to command of the late Gen. Smith's army, at Pittsburg Landing.—Cincinnati Enquirer 19th.

Speaking of Edw. Trest, the Washington correspondent of Springfield Republican says:
Rich and famous, a wretched man. A man of strong passions and affections, witless, childlike, and a rich and famous to him! In his Philadelphia, hangs a picture of two children; one bathing her naked feet in the other's hand. They tell of how he hours he shuts himself up in his picture. No child will melody thro' those worse than desert. The man must have something to do in his nature who can seek for his hopeless desolation.

A pious minister after a Sunday school class in the dying man, proposed to close his eyes by singing "Jordan," meaning hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks." The worthy man was horrified by the school strike up "Jordan am I had to travel, I believe."

One of the gimmers of Merrimack brings the details of her doom. When the evacuation of Norfolk commenced, on Com. Tattnall conveyed council of war on board the ship, it was decided to lighten her so as to be able to go up to Richmond. This was impossible, after throwing her ballast and most of her coal, determined on her destruction. She fired and blew up after burning two hours. Tattnall, in the meantime, "on to Richmond," in hot haste.

WHAT THEY WANT.—In says Ophobly told him as starting for Port Leavenworth, "I bring you down some weapons like—St. Louis Dem.

In Fulton, on the 17th inst., WILLIAM, infant son of Charles and Nancy G. Boverman, aged 14 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cassimeres and Vettings.

RECEIVED this day, by Express, a splendid assortment of
French Cassimeres
for Pants and Vests, to match. Also few pieces of
LINEN DRILLS,
very superior quality. Also,
WHITE AND FANCY MARSEILLES VESTINGS.
SHEETS & BATHING
Janesville, May 23rd, 1862. my23dtf

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OR

New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over

\$1,500,000.00.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILMARTH,

President. Vice President.

JOHN M'DEE, Secretary.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent,

for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April,

has the following:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The annual statement of this corporation, a local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Wilmarth, vice-president, and John M'Dee, secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of about half a million in addition, all well invested, commend it to the special favor of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit all over the Union, worked upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last amounted up to \$1,521,268.08, against an actual liability of only \$55,080.13 and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,134.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company, bonds and mortgages \$910,219.53, secured on real estate worth \$1,116,500, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible into cash any day, \$320,436. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1861 the Home wrote \$106,715,142.00, taking \$229,903 premium, and paid losses \$535,775, including some losses for the year 1860. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital; and after reserving an ample reinsurance fund the company shows a "net surplus" of \$160,411, clear over capital and all claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$571,513.26

Total Assets \$1,071,513.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in laying before you the Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report of the affairs of this company, with a comparative statement of its progress from year to year, together with a statement of the dividends declared to customers, the amount of Scrip Fund representing such dividends, and the net surplus accumulated, since the plan of allowing the customers of this company to participate in the profits of the business was adopted: from which it is apparent that by the system pursued the customers of the company obtain a constantly increasing security at the smallest possible expense, and that this is obtained without ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER to the INSURED.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.

July, 1857.....33 1/2 per cent.

1858.....50 "

1859.....50 "

1860.....45 "

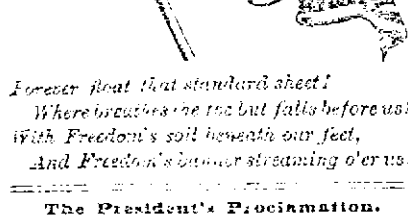
1861.....35 "

JUN. 1, 1862, Gross Assets

\$1,071,513.26.

The Net Surplus of the company, January 1, 1862, over and above all liabilities,

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Published Evening, May 30, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



From the Fifth Regiment.
Dear Mother:—I have not really time to write now, for I must go out in a few minutes and pick up a few more dead men, but I will scribble off a few lines to let you know I am all right after the fight. I was all through the battle of Williamsburg on the 5th, and am yet picking up dead and wounded rebels. We fell in possession of the battle ground after the battle was over; hence it devolved upon us to pick up all dead and wounded, and our whole division have been busy at it ever since the night of the 5th.

We opened the ball early in the morning and it lasted until sunset. Our brigade occupied the enemy's right and Hooker's division the left flank. During the day we occupied three of the enemy's forts, and towards night scotch charged upon us and drove us back half a mile; then we made a stand, rallied, and charged on the rebels, and drove them clear back beyond where they were at first, and clear out of sight and hearing. During this was the sharpest fighting and greatest slaughter. Our regiment lost in killed and wounded, fifty; our company eight—three killed and five wounded. I went around to make any estimate of the Union or Confederate loss, for you will get it by telegraph long before you do this; but I will say this much, that there were ten times as many dead and wounded rebels on the field as Union men, for I was all over the battle field after the fight, and had as good a chance to estimate the numbers as any of them, or even the reporters, of which there were a number.

Our officers all acted gallantly, and there was a singular circumstance connected with the fight which never happened before, nor never will again. The battle was fought on the 5th, the opposing parties were the 5th Wisconsin and five rebel regiments, viz: 5th North Carolina, 5th South Carolina, 5th Georgia, 5th Mississippi, and the Louisiana Tigers; also the 5th month of the year, and within five miles of the James river. We are now on the York river.

Our regiment was in advance of the rest of our brigade, and done most of the fighting. We completely annihilated the 5th North Carolina—killed, wounded or took prisoners the whole regiment, officers and all, including the capture of two nice large rebel flags.

Last night Gen. McClellan came here and made a speech to our regiment, acknowledging and thanking us for our bravery and gallant conduct during the battle, and said we had turned the tide of the battle, and gained the name of Williamsburg on our banner, and should have it, and that we were an honor to the army, and the pride of our state. A rebel celebrated as he was dying of his wounds, said to us that we had whipped five of the best regiments in the confederacy, and if he could know the name of the commander of this regiment, he could die in peace. We told him it was Col. Cobb.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
Mr. Wade's bill donating thirty thousand acres of public land to each senator and representative for every state for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges has been reported by the senate committee on territories without amendment.

Gov. Leitch says it is his deliberate opinion that the act of the rebel congress declaring conscription is *unconstitutional*, but in view of the exigencies of the occasion, he refuses to debate the subject for the present.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Official Union Messenger Dept.

Last Night's Report.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.
ST. LOUIS, May 19.
The following is by telegraph to headquarters:
Col. Daniels attacked the rebels under Col. Jeffries, forty miles from Richmond, and reports from Clark Bluff that he seized a ferry boat and crossed under the enemy's fire, and pursued them six miles into Arkansas, they fleeing into the swamps.

We had two lieutenants wounded, one mortally, one private killed and six wounded. The enemy lost eleven killed and seven wounded, who were captured—also, provisions, horses and arms.
Lieut. Bacon Montgomery has killed the rebel Col. Schuchlin.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
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Secretary Seward and Welles, Attorney General Bates, and party, returned from Fortress Monroe, arriving at nine o'clock this morning. The Lake Erie river defense committee returned last evening.
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Visitors to Norfolk represent the city as like a country; grass growing in the streets, stores closed. No sign of Union among the whites. Mr. Millison, hitherto spoken of as an outspoken Unionist, refused to talk on politics with members of congress. Old friends who called on him took his real sentiments.

The fugitive slave law is to be tested by habeas corpus, in the case of one of Louisiana slaves, to be brought before Justice Wayne.
Gov. Stanley of North Carolina was on the floor of the house today.
The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States: Whereas, There appears in the public press what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, and whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the government of the United States has no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it any authentic information, and further, that neither Gen. Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States, to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any state free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

WASHINGTON, May 19.
Gen. Totten, chief of engineers, has made his report in answer to inquiries on the subject of changes necessary in fortifications. He says all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries against vessels in any combat between them. He favors existing fortifications, and says iron has been used to strengthen them for years past, and that its further use is a question of economy.

PAID, May 19.
Another lieutenant came in from the southern army on Saturday, took the oath, gave a bond and went home to attend to his business. He left Corinth on the 4th inst. This makes four rebel lieutenants that have come to this post within the past three weeks. Privates still continue to arrive daily.

The Memphis papers make a slight mistake when they reported the woods full of deserters from Gen. Halleck's army. They are from the rebel camp.

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The bill for the relief of the negroes who surrendered the rebel Ft. Mifflin to the blockading squadron was taken up and passed.

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[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
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The steamer Vanderbilt reached here this forenoon, with about 500 sick soldiers from Yorktown. They are mostly typhoid and bilious fever, with but few wounded. All were distributed among the various hospitals here.

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DIED.
In Fulton, on the 17th inst., WILLIS, infant son of Charles and Nancy C. Bowerman, aged 14 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Cassimeres and Vestings.
RECEIVED this day, by Express, a splendid assortment of
French Cassimeres
for Pants and Vests, to match. Also few pieces of
LINEN DRILLS.
Very superior quality. Also,
WHITE AND FANCY MARSELLS VESTINGS.
SAITH & BOWSWICK,
Janesville, May 20th, 1862. my20dt

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus Over
\$1,300,000.00.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILMARTH,
President. Vice President.
JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.
E. L. DIMOCK, Agent,
for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April, has the following:
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.—The annual statement of this our foremost local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Wilmarth, vice-president, and John McGee, secretary, those well accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of about half a million in addition, all well invested, command in the eyes of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or inland."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit over the Union, warranted upon a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last summed up to \$1,321,268.08, against an actual liability of only \$55,090.13! and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very first class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,434.14, very nearly enough to set up an ordinary company, bonds and mortgages \$910,213.53, secured on real estate worth \$175,900, and then government bonds and other stocks, equivalent to cash, and convertible into cash any day, \$330,000. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1851 the Home wrote \$100,715,148.00, taking \$829,903 premium, and paid losses \$556,775, including some losses for the year 1860. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital; and after reserving an ample reinsurance fund the company shows a "net surplus" of \$160,644, clear over capital and all claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testing money" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from the accumulations of three years, amount to **\$26,882.20**, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over **\$55,000.**

Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have as reliable companies in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less per centage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.
A. W. KILLGORE, Secretary.
H. G. WILSON, General Agent.
The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in Lippin's block. my20dt

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Medical Card.
TREAT & DODGE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Janesville, Wis.
Office in Jackson & Smith's New Block, East Milwaukee street, at the corner of Adams street. [E. P. DODGE, M.D., my20dtw] [T. TREAT, M.D., my20dtw]

REMOVAL!
DR. B. P. BENDLEMAN HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, first floor, over the shoe store of Cyrus Olson, where he will attend to all the calls in this profession. my20dtw

ALBERT COMSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK,
COMSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
No. 66 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
my20dt

Forever first that standard sheet!
Where freedom is the but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Proclamation.
The President has issued his proclamation declaring Gen. Hunter's proclamation of freedom unauthorized and void. Some may question this action of the President, inasmuch as every general has the same military power in his department that the President has over the whole country, and if he is not forbidden by the President to use any military authority he may have, he may do any thing that the President might do in that capacity. The President may abrogate the authority of Gen. Hunter for the future, but can he touch what is past? The President does now, what ought to have been done before; he clearly announces to his generals that he reserves the decision of the question of emancipation to himself. As he did not do this, it may be inferred that commanding generals will sometimes feel it their imperative duty to act as the necessities of the case seemed to require.

The allusion of the President to his emancipation resolution, and his appeal to the slave states to embrace the present opportunity to free themselves from slavery, and his significant warning to them to heed the "signs of the times," renews a hope that we had lost, that the executive will, one of these days "take the responsibility" of using the great power which he says he reserves to himself. Let us wait, then, with what patience we can for the President to say to the hoodlums, "hereforth you are forever free!"

The Mountain Department.
Military matters in Gen. Fremont's department are growing in interest. Gen. Banks' army having been withdrawn from the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Jackson has thrown his rebel forces, some 14,000 strong, against Milner and Schenck at Monterey. Their number being much less than the enemy Gen. Fremont ordered them to retire to Franklin, which was within supporting distance from his own army. Afterwards, Gen. Beuclair's division having joined Fremont, the whole column moved forward and joined the forces under Schenck and Milner. It is probable that as the rebels are defeated between Yorktown and Richmond, they will make a raid upon Western Virginia to cause a diversion in favor of their retreating columns.

McClellan's Advance.
The following extract of a letter from the army, dated the 14th, explains perhaps, why no advance of Gen. McClellan's army has lately been reported:
It is altogether probable that no very exciting news will be received from McClellan for several days. Our army is now in front of a long range of dense woods and swamps, extending for miles on either flank. The only practicable road through this jungle is a sort of corduroy way, called Bottom's bridge, which is temporary in its nature and easily destroyed. To reach Richmond by this route will require a march of not over 15 miles, while to turn in other direction will involve a journey of 60 or 70. Our prospects will undoubtedly be endeavor to take a shortcut, and the policy of the rebels will be to hold them in check here as long as possible.

As might have been expected, the President feels himself constrained to modify the absurd proclamation of Gen. Hunter, absurd, because unauthorized and impossible to enforce—freeing the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—and it is even stated that its author will be at once recalled.—Chicago Journal.

If it is impossible to enforce Gen. Hunter's proclamation of freedom in his department, then there is little use in attempting to compel the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to submit to the laws of the Union; for the first is an easier job than the last, without the sanction of their slaves.

The southern traitors are worse than murderers. They kill, and then they spit their venom upon our dead soldiers. Nothing in the history of human depravity exceeds the baseness displayed by the rebels during this time. Those who mercifully use the sword should perish by the sword, without pity.

General Night has ordered the Kansas militia to go with the expedition to the Indian territory. Their place at Fort Scott will be supplied by the Wisconsin 3d cavalry. Col. Barnard.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, describing the Williamsburg battle, says that Major Ryerson of a New Jersey regiment, during the battle, was a witness, fell from his horse in the 4th and flow of the night. When his body was recovered, on Tuesday, it was to be recognized, and the surgeons had cut the gentleman's ears off close to his head.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.—There are now a hundred or two of slaveholders at work upon the Arlington estate. If all the region about here is to be restored to the condition that existed before the war, thousands of such laborers will be needed for a long period.—Washington Telegram, 17th.

Is General Lee, commander-in-chief of the rebel army, coming back there to live?

Col. ELLSWORTH'S FATHER.—The father of Col. Ellsworth has been appointed to take charge of the Arsenal at Vergennes, Vt., and will shortly move to that place.

In Upper Egypt, Illinois, they have some of the hardest and ablest preachers. A friend writes that he dropped in the other day to hear one of them preach. After announcing his text, the preacher began: "My dear brethren and sisters, I solicit your prayer for aid and undivided attention while I cite your minds to the passage of Scripture I have just read. In which remarks I shall try to do you good as doth the uplifted in heart, provided my text don't throw me!"

REBEL LYONS.—Brownlow's son even, and that in Eastern Tennessee, was made to believe that Lincoln was a drunkard, and that his cabinet could only be saved by New England and New York by corruption. A rebel who arrived here from Charleston the other day was utterly astonished to find the least sign of commercial activity in the metropolis, where she supposed the grass was growing in the streets, and the poor were led by public charity.—N. Y. Post.

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I further make known that whether it be competent for me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy to declare the slaves of any state free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall have become a necessity, indispensable to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, under the questions which, under my responsibility, I reserved to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such states a consideration to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the states and people most interested in the subject matter. To the people of those states, now, I earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you. I make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, raising if it may be, far above personal and party politics. This proposal makes a common cause for a common object; casting aside all personal animosities, and all party considerations, and uniting all who are sincerely in favor of the cause of the slave.

Gen. McClellan went on a reconnaissance today, to the Chickahominy. The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

WASHINGTON, May 20.
Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He, to-day, received his commission as military governor of that state. He is invested with the power, duties and functions of that station, including power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the measure of the President, or until the local inhabitants shall organize a state government, in accordance with the constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those which Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, is invested.

An army officer just arrived here from Port Royal, denies the published statement that at the last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, May 20.
A private letter from an officer of one of the batteries, spending of the engagement, says: The Galena, iron-clad, was admirably maneuvered, so beautifully and successfully, that she passed five or six times as close as she could get and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and repassed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition for which we expect to have better use farther up, Com. Rogers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, whilst he in the Galena kept abreast of the battery at a distance of about 100 yards. The Galena then followed, but the battery had been displaced and displayed so that the pilots at last even

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1892.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, via	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
St. Paul, through, via	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
St. Paul, through, via	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
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At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1892.

AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.—The people of Edgerton were much excited last Saturday by a singular attempt to commit a murder in that village. The circumstances as narrated to us are briefly these:—While a young lady residing in the vicinity was passing in the street, a young man, 22 or 23 years of age, named Isaac Collins, suddenly presented himself to her and snatched both barrels of a double barreled shot gun at her, fortunately without exploding either. This act was witnessed by a sister and the stepmother of the young man, who immediately ran to him and attempted to take the gun from him. The sister was repulsed, but the stepmother succeeded in getting hold of it, and in the struggle the barrels were broken from the stock. Collins then started on a run for the residence of Mr. Wm. Bliven, (the father of the young lady he had attempted to shoot,) and entering his barn fired a match and applied it to the hay then in it. The result of this act was the burning of the barn, with all its contents, including 500 or 600 bushels of grain, and a valuable horse. Collins then ran to a piece of woods near by, eating from his hand as he ran a quantity of morphine.

Soon feeling the effects of the morphine, he sought his father's house, from which he came when he made the attempt upon the young lady's life, and became very sick. Medical aid was immediately procured, and an emetic forced into his stomach, which resulted in saving his life. Yesterday he was arrested on a charge of arson, examined before Justice Towne of Edgerton, and committed to the county jail for trial.

Collins had for some time past been a suitor for the young lady he attempted to murder, but for some reason was unsuccessful. He avows his determination to have been to kill the lady and then himself. Disappointed in this, he burned the barn of Mr. Bliven as a matter of retaliation for a real or supposed interference on his part. After the gun was taken from the possession of Collins, the charges were drawn and both barrels found loaded with buckshot.

AN UNREASONABLE MAN.—We find the following notice in the Milwaukee Wisconsin:

Notice is hereby given to owners of hogs running at large, that the subscriber, under and after this date, will deal to all hogs encroaching upon his premises, according to the latest military law, POWDER AND BALL. Hog owners look out.

JACOB T. B. DEWITT.

Jacob T. B. Dewitt is no philanthropist. Have not hogs, as well as cows and horses, been from time immemorial "free commoners," and entitled to "the freedom of the city" they inhabit? What if they do destroy shade trees, browse ornamental shrubbery, open gates seeking a pasturage among roses, lilacs, current bushes, corn, and other "garden assets," root up bulbous plants, explore the depths of sidewalks, and make themselves "at home" everywhere? Can anybody be so unreasonable as to deprive the poor animals of these privileges, or subject their owners to the trouble and expense of providing stables or yards for them, (the animals, not the owners)? If the stashed-up city folks are so dreadfully particular about keeping things neat and desire such useless luxuries as ornament a street or adorn a garden, let them move away or dispense with their genteel fixings. In addition to a drove of hogs, a cow, a horse, a big dog and three cats, every person ought to keep a score of hens, a flock of geese, a brood of turkeys, a quantity of ducks, and everything else useful in a large family, and the public ought to feed them. Let Mr. Dewitt come out to Janesville and try his shooting plan, if he wants to find out how a man who interferes with poor people's "rights" would be treated.

THE NINTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—Mr. Fraser, allotment commissioner, will leave this city at noon on Thursday, for Fort Scott, Kansas, and elsewhere. The friends of the soldiers may avail themselves of this opportunity to communicate with the regiment, by leaving any letter in care of Mr. Beale, telegraph operator at the depot. Mr. Fraser will probably proceed to Tennessee immediately after leaving the 9th in Kansas.

THE MADISON JOURNAL OF SATURDAY says: A case involving the validity of the taxes in this state for the years 1890 and 1891, was argued in the supreme court yesterday. A decision will probably be announced on the 29th of May. This will enable the legislature to act with reference to the taxes of all past years, when it shall convene in June.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.—Of the Wisconsin soldiers brought from Tennessee on the steamer Sam Gaety, seven died on the trip before reaching St. Louis, as follows: Thos. Dasey, Co. B, 17th; Sam. C. Fisk, Co. C, 16th; Alex. Kennedy, Co. C, 18th; George Poole, Co. C, 16th; W. Bader, Co. E, 10th; A. L. Atwood, Co. C, 18th; Romantha Hawkins, Co. B, 16th.

In publishing the list of persons applying for and receiving a liquor license, we gave the name of George Powell. This name should have been George Bodie. Mr. Powell is the proprietor of the "western bakery."

The colonel of the 1st Vermont cavalry regiment, made vacant by the suicide of the late commander, has been given to Capt. Charles U. Tompkins, U. S. A., whose brilliant dashes into Fairfax Court House, are among the early incidents of the war.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

BUMP & GRAY.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
JANESVILLE, May 10, 1892.
We note another decline of 10c per bushel on wheat today, which, was owing to the unfavorable air from the lake shore eastern and foreign markets; receipts were about 2000 bushels which sold at 63c for milling spring and 62c for shipping, closing quiet. Notes of oats were also fair and prices not quite as firm as yesterday; sales ranged at 18c 1/2 to 19c, the latter figure was paid by retail dealers. No change in other grains.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 63 1/2, shipping grades 63 1/2.
BARLEY—good to extra 25c 1/2, good to prime, and 18c 1/2 common to fair.
OATS—pure white dent 22c 1/2, per 60 lbs. shelled, yellow and mixed 18c 1/2, and 16c 1/2, per 72 lbs., ear.
RICE—fair local and shipping demand at 15c 1/2 per bushel.
WHEAT—In good request at 60c 1/2, per 60 lbs. TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.12 1/2, 3/4, per 40 lbs. POTATOES—choice Newmarket and Pinkettes 25c 1/2 per bushel, common quality 15c 1/2.
CATTLE—plenty, good to choice, all 10c 1/2.
EGGS—plenty at 14c 1/2 per dozen.
HIDES—green, to 14c 1/2; Dry, 14c.
FLOU—spring at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs.

WHITE DENT CORN!
60,000 bushels Wanted.
We have five cents above the market price of yellow dent corn for white dent corn, all sizes, at my mill in Monterey. C. B. AUSTIN and bring in your corn. my14141-wf

BOARDING.
Two gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at my 15c 1/2. Opposite the Methodist Church.
E. G. HARLOW.
JOHN T. NORTON.
HARLOW & NORTON,
General Produce & Commission Merchants,
Retail sale and purchase of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, etc. Agents for the sale of Water Pipe, Reversible Cement, Land Plaster, Stucco, Salt, Flour, etc. Opposite Hyatt House.
May 15th, 1892. my14141-wf

Peddler's Attention.
Persons wishing to engage in the above business, can find at McKee & Bro.'s a general stock of Yankee notions, jewelry, &c.
We now furnish over 100 pieces of jewelry at this business, some of which are making twenty dollars per week. This is a chance for you to get rich. Information given as to good locations for selling.
my14141-wf
S. BARNOWS.
Hardware and Jeweler.
my14141-wf

FLAX SEED.
I have a few bags left of choice Flax Seed for distribution. I will contract the crop, paying 50c per bushel, delivered at my store.
S. BARNOWS.
Hardware and Jeweler.
my14141-wf

Metropolitan Steam Dye Works.
Sidney Kalsch.
No. 105 East Clark Street, between Monroe and Adams.
DYE AND CLEANER
of all kinds of
Silk & Woolen Goods, Crapes Shawls, &c.
All kinds of dyeing and cleaning warranted to give satisfaction. 25c per yard for extra cleaning at 10c.
O. Hot for Wilson's Music Store.
Below is a list of New Music just received at Wilson's Music Store, Appleton Block, 2nd St.
Take your own and Guitars by The Deans.
John, inserted to the stand up for Uncle Sam.
My Boy.
Our Captain's Last Words. John Brown Song.
Sally Lost and Found. (The Deans) Schuetz.
The Yacht and the Boat. (The Deans) Schuetz.
Musical Instruments! all other kinds Musical Instruments on hand, or furnished promptly to order.
Janesville, January 28th, 1892. my14141-wf

Make Your Own Soap!
COCAIN PRATYLYE for making soap. It will save 25c per pound of soap. A full trial will be given to all who send for it. COCAIN PRATYLYE is sold at 25c per pound. COCAIN PRATYLYE is sold at 25c per pound.
GUNS. Smith.
The undersigned has located his shop one door east of the big Mill, up stairs, where he is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, Locks and Sewing Machines.
Hoyt & Co., &c.
POWDER AND SHOT
of the best quality, constantly on hand.
25c per lb. to let any responsible person.
Janesville, May 10th, 1892. my14141-wf

COFFEE BEANS.
A SURE representative from the Chititz Ins. For sale at the Hardware and Stationery Store.
my14141-wf
E. S. BARNOWS.
FRESH NEW AND NICE GOODS!
Just Received
AT
SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.
To the Ladies.
The only place in this city where you can find a complete assortment of
Alexander's Kid Gloves,
The only place in this city where you can find a beautiful set of the
Roni Swiss Embroidery
The only place in this city where you can find a splendid assortment of
French Prints.
The only place in this city where you can buy an eleven shilling
BLACK SILK
for one dollar a yard.
The only place in this city where you can get a splendid set of
FRENCH GINGHAMS.
The only place in this city where you can find A. T. Stewart & Co.'s own importations of
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
The only place in this city where you can buy seven good
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
for one dollar.
The only place in this state where you can buy the BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS
for one shilling per yard.
The only place in this state where you can buy LINENS, CAMBRICS AND LAUNDS
in the greatest variety.
The only place in this country where you can buy Eight Pairs Splendid White Hose
for one dollar.
The only place in the county where you can buy the HIGHEST WHITE RIDDED HOSE
for children's wear.
The only place in the county where you can find everything in the
DRY GOODS LINE
that you can imagine for, and at such astonishingly LOW PRICES,
for instance—You can buy these
Splendid Bareges
that we sold last year at 25c and 30c at the low price of one shilling. You can buy the
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The only

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1892.	Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
Madison, through.	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
St. Louis, through.	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
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AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

The people of Edgerton were much excited last Saturday by a singular attempt to commit a murder in that village. The circumstances as narrated to us are briefly these:—While a young lady residing in the vicinity of Edgerton, named Isaac Collins, suddenly presented himself to her and snatched both barrels of a double barreled shot gun at her, fortunately without exploding either. This act was witnessed by a sister and the stepmother of the young man, who immediately ran to him and attempted to take the gun from him. The sister was repulsed, but the stepmother succeeded in getting hold of it, and in the struggle the barrels were broken from the stock. Collins then started on a run for the residence of Mr. Wm. Bliven, (the father of the young lady he had attempted to shoot,) and entering his barn fired a match and applied it to the hay then in it. The result of this act was the burning of the barn, with all its contents, including 500 or 600 bushels of grain, and a valuable horse. Collins then ran to a piece of woods nearby, eating from his hand as he ran a quantity of morphine.

Soon feeling the effects of the morphine, he sought his father's house, from which he came when he made the attempt upon the young lady's life, and became very sick. Medical aid was immediately procured, and an emetic forced into his stomach, which resulted in saving his life. Yesterday he was arrested on a charge of arson, examined before Justice Towne of Edgerton, and committed to the county jail for trial. Collins had for some time past been a suitor for the young lady he attempted to murder, but for some reason was unsuccessful. He avows his determination to have been to kill the lady and then himself. Disappointed in this, he burned the barn of Mr. Bliven as a matter of retaliation for a real or supposed interference on his part. After the gun was taken from the possession of Collins, the charges were drawn and both barrels found loaded with buckshot.

AN UNREASONABLE MAN.—We find the following notice in the Milwaukee Wisconsin:

Notice is hereby given to owners of hogs running at large, that the subscriber, from and after this date, will deal to all hog owners, crocheting upon his premises, according to the latest military law, POWDER AND BALL. Hog owners look out.

JACOB T. B. DEWITT.

Jacob T. B. Dewitt is no philanthropist. Have not hogs, as well as cows and horses, been from time immemorial "free companions of the city"? What if they do destroy shade trees, browse ornamental shrubbery, open gates seeking a pasture among roses, lilacs, carnations, bushes, corn, and other "garden sage," root up bulbous plants, explore the depths of sidewalks, and make themselves "at home" everywhere? Can anybody be so unreasonable as to deprive the poor animals of these privileges, or subject their owners to the trouble and expense of providing stables or yards for them, (the animals, not the owners)? If the stretched-up city folks are so dreadful particular about keeping things neat and clean, why not make a garden, let them move away or dispense with their gilded fixings, in addition to a drove of hogs, a cow, a horse, a pig, dog and three cats, every person ought to keep a score of hens, a flock of geese, a brood of turkeys, a quantity of ducks, and everything else useful in a large family, and the public ought to feed them. Let Mr. Dewitt come out to Janesville and try his shooting plan, if he wants to find out how a man who interferes with poor people's "rights" will be treated.

THE NINTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—Mr. Fraser, adjutant-general, will leave this city at noon on Thursday, for Fort Scott, Kansas, and elsewhere. The friends of the soldiers may aid themselves of this opportunity to communicate with the regiment, by leaving any letter in care of Mr. Butler, telegraph operator at the depot. Mr. Fraser will probably proceed to Tennessee immediately after leaving the 9th in Kansas.

THE MADISON JOURNAL OF SATURDAY says: A case involving the validity of the taxes in this state for the years 1890 and 1891, was argued in the supreme court yesterday. A decision will probably be pronounced on the 29th of May. This will enable the legislature to act with reference to the taxes of all past years, when it shall convene in June.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.—Of the Wisconsin soldiers brought from Tennessee on the trip before reaching St. Louis, as follows: Thos. Husey, Co. B, 17th; Sam. C. Fish, Co. C, 16th; Alex. Kennedy, Co. C, 16th; George Pooley, Co. C, 16th; W. Bader, Co. F, 16th; A. L. Atwood, Co. C, 16th; Renssela Hastings, Co. B, 16th.

In publishing the list of persons applying for and receiving a license, we gave the name of George Powell. This name should have been George Balle. Mr. Powell is the proprietor of the "western bakery."

THE COLONEL OF THE 1st Vermont cavalry regiment, made vacant by the death of the late commander, has been given to Capt. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., whose brilliant dashes into Fairfax Court House, are among the early incidents of the war.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BY **BUMP GRAY,** GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS. JANESVILLE, MAY 20, 1892.

We note another decline in prices for wheat today, which was owing to the unfavorable action from the lake since eastern and foreign markets. Receipts were about 5000 bushels, which sold at 86¢ for milling, and 85¢ for shipping, closing quiet. Receipts of oats were also fair and prices not quite so firm as yesterday; sales ranged at 75¢, the latter figure was paid by retail dealers. No change in other grains.

We make up prices as follows: WHEAT—good to extra, milling spring 1892, shipping grades 86¢.

BARLEY—dull at 25¢, per 50 lbs., good to prime, and 15¢, common to fair.

OATS—pure white dent 25¢, per 50 lbs. the shaded, yellow and mixed less 15¢, and 10¢, per 72 lbs. car.

OATS—fair local and shipping common at 18¢, per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 30¢, per 50 lbs. the shaded, yellow and mixed less 15¢, and 10¢, per 72 lbs. car.

WHEAT—choice No. 1, 1892, 1893, 40¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 2, 1892, 1893, 35¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 3, 1892, 1893, 30¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 4, 1892, 1893, 25¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 5, 1892, 1893, 20¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 6, 1892, 1893, 15¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 7, 1892, 1893, 10¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 8, 1892, 1893, 5¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 9, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 10, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 11, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 12, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 13, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 14, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 15, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 16, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 17, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 18, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 19, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 20, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 21, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 22, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 23, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 24, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 25, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 26, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 27, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 28, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 29, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 30, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 31, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 32, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 33, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 34, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 35, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 36, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 37, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 38, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 39, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

WHEAT—choice No. 40, 1892, 1893, 0¢.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BAILEY'S,

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street,

Can be found a large and well assorted stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Selected and Manufactured

at

Prices Lower

than ever before.

Boots and Shoes,

Selected and Manufactured

at

Prices Lower

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FIRST ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS

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e Sale.
 MINN.
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Assignment of the cir-
 cled made in the above
 of the suburbs,
 of the Rock County
 of Rock

1832, A D 1832,
 the, the following
 of Rock and
 consisted as follows,
 of the third of the fol-
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 (S. 1), and there-
 of the State
 100 feet on a line
 are situated on a
 north line of said
 to a point sixty

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 100 feet on a line
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 follows, to wit:—be
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 and block num
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 of said lot and
 corner of lot con
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 lot (58) feet, thence
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 line of ten feet
 of said lot, corner
 and wife by deed
 made in the abo

of Rock, in volume
page 232. This
17th of JANUARY,
M. PUTNAM,
of Rock County,
Jan 27/88m

Monday, the building, the formal process of the engine, roll-up and erected in place as fixtures; rest which the said engine O Saunders, at any time after the process; and which the said Thomas W. Baxter, or said said land and the said land day description of the building, mills and her certain place, and being in the Buck and state of Ohio as one acre of land is erected the as follows, to-wit: and Mich'elpt

and or lately owned
man and James M
number six (6) in
M. Milten, and on the
tion, running along the
number six (6).—
M. PUTNAM,
Shafter,
res., Jacksonville, Wla.
the 5th day of May,
and hour of day
1892.
PUTNAM, Sheriff.

The following is a copy of the order of the County Judge, made on the 10th day of April, 1892, in the case of *Wm. H. Prichard vs. the heirs of said deceased*, to wit:

That the said order be published for four consecutive days prior to the 15th day of April, 1892, in a daily newspaper, to be published by the County Judge.

Wm. H. PRICHARD,
 County Judge.

DESSVILLE, N.S.
 18th, Justice,
 Department of Attach-
 ment, and your prop-
 erty of John T. Norton,
 now, unless you
 are a Justice of the
 Peace in said city,
 our clerk in the
 said court, you and
 dated this 27th day
 T. NORTON,
 Plaintiff.



WORKS

J. & Co.
(Incl.)
Water Street
BRISTOL.
and Best selected
STONES
for Cloths
&c. We are also
Manufacture,
&c.
NEW.

AS MILL PICKS,
PROOF STAFFS,
Prescriptions.
1st,
DUSTERS,
REPAIRING
with Hooks sent on
A. ALLIS & CO.
types!
one, with the Flag
on them, may be
DEARBORN'S.

SHERRIFF'S Sale on Foreclosure.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Margaret McLaughlin, assignee,
vs. George W. McLaughlin, Robert C. Spaulding,
and O. Rayner, (as trustees of Wm.
Lodge No. 14, 1st 2nd & 3rd, 80th 1st Marquette,
Wm. H. Asher and A. Hyatt Stone.)
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of said court, rendered in the above captioned cause, the undersigned, sheriff of said county, will on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction, in front of the Rock County Courthouse, in the city of Janesville, Wis., the above named premises, together with the improvements thereon, and all other things and rights therein, to the highest bidder for cash, and will sell at public auction, in front of the Rock County Courthouse, in the city of Janesville, Wis., the 21st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., the hour of service by the Sheriff of that day, in following: A. C. McLaughlin, partner, to wit: the southeast 1/4 of the south 1/2 of section 28, T. 28 N., R. 10 E., of the village of Janesville, according to the recorded plat of said village, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment, and will sell separately with it, inserted therein in the parties' instructions.

[illegible][illegible]

24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-105


[illegible]

It appears before him (as one of the) face of the judge
 sitting in the Court of Sessions, on the 16th day of
 March, 1852, that the said A. A. Feltus, is a free man,
 and that his license should not be granted to said con-
 tracter to mortgage, lease or sell, or control, of the real
 estate of said deceased, if it is not in the hands of said
 heirs, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order
 shall be personally served on each person interested in
 said estate, and a notice of the time and place of the
 hearing of said petition, and shall be published for four
 consecutive weeks, each week prior to said day of
 the hearing of said petition, in some newspaper pub-
 lished in said city. This 1st, 1852.
 By the Court. AMOS P. FUGHER,
 County Judge.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
 ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANEWSVILLE, SS.
 In Justice's Court, H. A. Feltus vs. Justice,
 To W. S. Adams:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment
 has been issued against you, and your prop-
 erty, for said debt, and that you are hereby com-
 manded to appear before the Court on a Justice of the
 Peace, on the 16th day of March, 1852, at one o'clock in
 the afternoon, at the Court House in the City of Janesville,
 to answer the said petition, and to defend against you and
 your property, and will be rendered against you and
 your property, if you fail to pay the said debt, on the
 16th day of March, 1852.
 JOHN T. MORTON,
 Plaintiff.

WILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.



RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 East Water Street
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
We are now receiving the Largest and Best selected
stock of
FRENCH RUBB MILL STONES

Patent Anker Bolting Cloths
 are brought to the Western country. We also
 prepared to furnish, at our own manufacture,
PORTABLE STEAM MILLS,
WATER WHEELS,
CRUISING,
HOISTING FOREWS,
LIGHTER SCAWS,
HAMMERS MILL PICKS,
TRUSS STAFFS,
 and Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.
 Also,
Smut Mills,
SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.
 We CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRING
 done with dispatch.
 We estimate furnished, and Patterns be sent on
 application.
 EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.
 Lowell, Mass.